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ABSTRACT

It is estimated that 1,868,000 people are certainly eligible for the services of the Library of Congress Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Between 5,781,500 and 11,384,500 are also possibly eligible. Handicapping conditions which are certainly eligible are severe visual impairment, absence of one or both arms or hands, cerebral palsy, muscular dystrophy, quadriplegia, and hemiplegia. Conditions which are possibly eligible are arthritis, Huntington's disease, learning disabilities, mental retardation, multiple sclerosis, myasthena gravis, Parkinson's disease, spina bifida, spinal cord injury, tumors of the brain and nervous system, and mild forms of cerebral palsy, muscular dystrophy, paraplegia. Appended to the report are detailed reports of the handicapped population which served as the basis of the summarized estimates. (JY)

ED 098973

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

DIVISION FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

An Estimate of the Number of Persons with Visual and Physical Handicaps Eligible for DBPH Services

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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Compiled by

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Reference and Information Section

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SUMMARY

Certain Eligibility

Severe visual impairment	1,306,000
Absence of one or both arms or hands	81,000
Cerebral palsy (paralyzed)	181,000
Muscular dystrophy (completely disabled)	50,000
Quadriplegia	51,000
Hemiplegia	199,000
	1,868,000

Possible Eligibility

Arthritis or rheumatism	857,000
Cerebral palsy (excluding those paralyzed)	559,000
Huntington's disease	14,000
Learning disabilities	1,542,000-2,570,000
Mental retardation	1,525,000-6,100,000
Multiple sclerosis and related diseases	500,000
Muscular dystrophy (excluding those completely disabled)	150,000
Myasthenia gravis	30,000
Paraplegia	102,000
Parkinson's disease	200,000
Spina bifida	27,500
Spinal cord injury	125,000
Tumors of the brain and nervous system	140,000
	5,781,500-11,384,500

Age by Eligibility

47.2% of the legally blind are 65 and over. (NSPB, 1962)

69.6% of the severely visually impaired are 65 and over. (NCHS, 1971)

49.7% of paralyzed cerebral palsy victims are under 17. (NCHS, 1971)

About 2/3 of known muscular dystrophy victims are between the ages of 3 and 13. (MDA)

All figures quoted for the learning disabled are for children of elementary and secondary school age.

49.7% of hemiplegia victims are 65 and over. (NCHS, 1971)

SEVERE VISUAL IMPAIRMENT 1/ - 1,306,000

(1971, National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Public Health Service)
Data derived from household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population.
See Appendix 3 for breakdown by age.
See Appendix 4 for breakdown of 1963-65 figure (1,227,000) by age, sex, color, geographic region, income, and limitation of activity.

Legal Blindness 2/ - 475,200 [Included in above]
(1972 estimate, National Society for the Prevention of Blindness)
Data derived from national surveys.
See Appendix 1 for State breakdown.
See Appendix 2 for age breakdown on 1960 and 1962 estimates.

PHYSICAL HANDICAPS

Absence of one or both arms or hands, July 1963-June 1965 - 81,000

(National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Public Health Service.) Based on data collected in household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population for the National Health Survey.

Cerebral Palsy - 750,000

(Current estimate of the United Cerebral Palsy Association.) Associated handicaps include visual disorders, affecting about 35% of those with CP, and mental retardation, affecting 50-75% to some degree. (United Cerebral Palsy Association)

181,000 victims of CP are completely or partially paralyzed. (1971, National Center for Health Statistics. Data from the National Health Survey.)

Muscular Dystrophy - 200,000

Of these, an estimated 50,000 are completely disabled. (National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke, current estimate.)

Nearly 2/3 of known victims in the U.S. are between the ages of 3 and 13. Most of these will die before adulthood. (Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America, 1972)

Quadriplegia - 51,000

Paralysis - (National Center for Health Statistics, 1971. Data based on the National Health Survey.)

1/ Inability to read newsprint, even with corrective lenses.
2/ Central visual acuity does not exceed 20/200 in the better eye with correcting lenses, or visual field is less than 20 degrees.

Hemiplegia - 199,000

Paralysis - (National Center for Health Statistics, 1971. Data based on the National Health Survey.)

Arthritis - Number of persons unable to carry on their major activity because of arthritis or rheumatism, 1969-70 - 857,000

(National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Public Health Service. Data from the National Health Survey.)

800,000 suffer from hand or foot disabilities associated with arthritis. (Arthritis Foundation; current data derived from Social Security records.)

Cerebral Palsy - (See page 2)

Huntington's Disease - 14,000

(Current estimate, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke, U.S. National Institutes of Health.)

Learning Disabilities - 3-5% of the school population is neurologically impaired. [About 1,542,000-2,570,000 children] (Current estimate, Association for Children with Learning Disabilities.)

Number of pupils with specific learning disabilities 1/ in local public schools, 1970: 1,160,000 or 2.6% of the total. (Data derived from a survey by the National Center for Educational Statistics, U.S. Office of Education.)

A lower estimate from the same study is 648,000 or 1.4% of the total. This is based on principals' reports of the number of pupils receiving designated forms of specialized instruction.

Mental Retardation - There are 6.1 million people or 3% of the population, who should be identified as mentally retarded before they are 15 years old. (Current estimate, National Association for Retarded Children.)

See Appendix 6 for breakdown by age and degree of retardation.
See Appendix 7 for developmental capabilities of the various degrees of retardation.

Mental retardation is considered a physical handicap under certain Federal legislation; e.g., the Developmental Disabilities Services and Facilities Construction Act of 1970. However, the President's Committee on Mental Retardation estimates that only about 25% of all mental retardation can be attributed to a biomedical factor. (Appendix 8)

1/ See definition: Appendix 5.

"In a study of 2,000 mentally retarded patients, about 40 percent of those studied had no physical error which could be discovered. In those with biological factors, mongolism accounted for 16.7 percent; maldevelopment of the brain and spinal cord, 45 percent; a destructive process during the period at or soon after birth, 16.7 percent; and inborn errors of metabolism, 21.6 percent." 1/

One physically-based cause of mental retardation, Down's Syndrome, occurs in about 1 of every 700 births. 2/ (National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke, 1971.) [At this rate, about 4,651 mongoloid children were born in 1972.] The majority of these achieve between one-quarter to one-half of normal intelligence. (National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke, 1971.) Other known biological factors in retardation include hydrocephalus, kernicterus, and inborn metabolic errors.

Multiple Sclerosis and related demyelinating diseases - 500,000
(Current estimate, National Multiple Sclerosis Society.)

Seventy percent are first diagnosed between the ages of 20 and 40. About 15% are diagnosed between the ages of 15 and 20, and another 15% between the ages of 40 and 50. However, the chronic, progressive nature of MS makes it a significant problem in older age groups as well. (National Multiple Sclerosis Society)

Muscular Dystrophy - (See page 2)

Myasthenia Gravis - 30,000
(Current estimate, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke.)

Paraplegia - 102,000

Paralysis - (National Center for Health Statistics, 1971. Data based on the National Health Survey.)

Parkinson's Disease - 200,000
(Current estimate, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke.)

Spina Bifida - 27,500
(Current estimate, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke.)

Spinal Cord Injury 3/ - 125,000
(Current estimate, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke.)

1/ U.S. National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke. Mental Retardation, Its Biological Factors, 1972. Page 9

2/ The National Association for Retarded Children estimates 1 out of every 600 births.

3/ This category will overlap with "Paralysis" to an unknown extent.

Tumors of the brain and other parts of the nervous system - 140,000
(Current estimate, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke.)

GENERAL ESTIMATES OF HANDICAPPED POPULATIONS

There are over 6-1/2 million severely disabled 1/ persons aged 18-64 in the U. S. More than 6 million of these are non-institutionalized, and about 1/2 million are in long-term medical care institutions and schools or homes for the handicapped. (Social Security Surveys of the Disabled, 1966 and 1967)

See Appendix 9 for breakdown by age, sex, race, diagnostic condition, and region.

There were 815,100 residents of all ages in nursing and personal care homes in 1969. (National Center for Health Statistics; based on data collected in a national survey of institutional establishments.) See Appendix 10 for breakdown by age, sex, and color.

The average daily census 2/ of all AHA registered hospitals in the U.S., 1972, was 1,209,000. (American Hospital Association. The 1973 AHA Guide to the Health Care Field.)

1/ Unable to work altogether or unable to work regularly.

2/ Average number of in-patients receiving care each day during a 12-month period; does not include newborn.

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APPENDIXES

TABLE 1. Estimated Prevalence and New Cases of Blindness in the United States, by State, July 1, 1972

Geographic division and state	Factors underlying estimates: Percent of population[a] Age 65 & over	Percent of population[a] Non-white	Infant death rate, av.[b] 1958-1962	Infant death rate, av.[b] 1966-1970	Estimated population 7/1/72[c] (in 000's)	Prevalance: Estimated rate per 100,000 population	Prevalance: Estimated number[e]	New cases: Estimated rate per 100,000 population[d]	New cases: Estimated number[e]
United States (including Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands)	9.8	12.4	26.2	21.8	211,116	225.1	475,200	21.0	44,350
United States	9.9	12.3	25.9	21.7	208,234	224.7	467,800	21.0	43,800
New England									
Maine	11.6	0.7	25.7	20.4	1,029	223.1	2,300	20.9	200
New Hampshire	10.6	0.6	23.4	19.5	771	203.5	1,600	19.4	150
Vermont	10.7	0.4	24.0	20.5	462	206.2	950	19.7	100
Massachusetts	11.2	3.7	22.0	19.1	5,787	213.4	12,350	20.5	1,200
Rhode Island	11.0	3.4	23.3	20.1	968	213.8	2,100	20.5	200
Connecticut	9.5	6.5	22.4	18.9	3,082	198.5	6,100	18.8	600
Middle Atlantic									
New York	10.8	13.2	24.3	21.3	18,366	234.1	43,000	22.3	4,100
New Jersey	9.7	11.4	19.4	20.8	7,367	202.4	14,900	20.4	1,500
Pennsylvania	10.8	9.0	24.5	21.5	11,926	226.2	27,000	21.6	2,550
East North Central									
Ohio	9.4	9.4	24.1	20.0	10,783	208.0	22,450	19.4	2,100
Indiana	9.5	7.2	23.8	21.3	5,291	203.9	10,800	19.6	1,050
Illinois	9.8	13.6	24.6	23.2	11,251	222.8	25,050	21.6	2,450
Michigan	8.5	11.7	24.2	21.3	9,082	201.5	18,300	19.1	1,750
Wisconsin	10.7	3.6	22.5	18.6	4,520	208.2	9,400	19.7	900
West North Central									
Minnesota	10.7	1.8	21.7	18.1	3,896	202.4	7,900	19.3	750
Iowa	12.4	1.5	21.3	19.0	2,883	222.2	6,400	21.7	600
Missouri	12.0	10.7	25.1	21.4	4,753	246.5	11,700	23.4	1,100
North Dakota	10.7	3.0	23.9	18.0	632	211.1	1,350	19.5	100
South Dakota	12.1	5.3	25.6	21.4	679	238.4	1,600	22.6	150
Nebraska	12.4	3.4	22.7	17.3	1,525	230.1	3,500	21.5	350
Kansas	11.8	5.5	22.4	19.3	2,258	225.8	5,100	21.7	500
South Atlantic									
Delaware	8.0	14.9	24.9	21.0	565	203.5	1,150	18.9	100
Maryland	7.6	18.5	27.4	21.3	4,056	212.9	8,650	19.1	750
District of Columbia	9.4	72.3	36.4	27.7	748	370.1	2,750	32.3	250
Virginia	7.9	19.1	29.8	23.2	4,764	224.6	10,700	20.1	950

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West Virginia	11.1	4.1	26.4	24.1	1,781	225.6	4,000	21.9	400
North Carolina	8.1	23.2	31.6	26.2	5,214	240.6	12,550	21.9	1,150
South Carolina	7.4	30.7	33.4	26.2	2,665	252.1	6,700	22.3	600
Georgia	8.0	26.1	31.2	24.8	4,720	244.0	11,500	21.9	1,050
Florida	14.6	15.8	30.1	23.8	7,259	304.3	22,100	28.3	2,050
East South Central									
Kentucky	10.5	7.4	27.8	22.6	3,299	228.5	7,550	21.3	700
Tennessee	9.8	16.1	29.7	23.4	4,031	242.7	9,800	22.1	900
Alabama	9.5	26.4	32.3	26.7	3,510	267.0	9,400	24.4	850
Mississippi	10.0	37.2	39.9	33.7	2,263	316.9	7,200	28.9	650
West South Central									
Arkansas	12.4	18.6	27.3	22.4	1,978	273.9	5,400	25.6	500
Louisiana	8.4	30.2	32.2	26.0	3,720	260.2	9,700	23.4	850
Oklahoma	11.7	10.9	24.9	20	2,634	242.7	6,400	22.9	600
Texas	8.9	13.2	28.4	22.6	11,649	221.5	25,800	20.2	2,350
Mountain									
Montana	9.9	4.5	25.3	21.5	719	207.8	1,500	19.7	150
Idaho	9.5	1.9	23.2	18.6	756	191.3	1,450	17.9	150
Wyoming	9.1	2.8	28.0	22.4	345	202.1	700	18.6	50
Colorado	8.5	4.3	27.6	21.7	2,357	196.1	4,650	17.9	400
New Mexico	6.9	9.9	32.6	24.1	1,065	201.2	2,150	17.5	200
Arizona	9.1	9.4	31.4	22.6	1,945	225.1	4,400	19.8	400
Utah	7.3	2.6	20.3	16.9	1,126	156.7	1,750	14.7	150
Nevada	6.3	8.3	30.4	22.9	527	184.1	1,000	16.1	100
Pacific									
Washington	9.4	4.6	23.8	19.6	3,443	197.4	6,800	18.5	650
Oregon	10.8	2.8	23.3	18.8	2,182	210.2	4,600	19.8	450
California	9.0	11.0	23.5	18.9	20,468	204.4	41,850	18.9	3,850
Alaska	2.3	21.2	38.5	24.5	325	182.3	600	13.6	50
Hawaii	5.7	1.0	22.5	18.3	809	139.3	1,150	12.8	100
Territories									
Puerto Rico	6.5	20.3	45.5	29.7	2,806	254.1	7,150	20.4	550
Virgin Islands	3.8	81.8	38.6	28.3	76	324.1	250	26.9	< 50

[a] *1970 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, Final Report,* Bureau of the Census, Series PC(1)-B1, B53, and B55. For Hawaii the nonwhite percent includes Negro only. Nonwhite percent for Puerto Rico is from the 1950 census of population since these data were not recorded in the census of 1960 or 1970.

[b] Rates per 1,000 live births, computed from number of infant deaths and live births for the years 1958-1962 and 1966-1970, inclusive. Data for 1958 to 1968 from *Statistical Abstract of the United States,* Bureau of the Census, for the years 1958-1962 and 1966-1968. Data for 1969 and 1970 from *Monthly Vital Statistics Report,* National Center for Health Statistics, 19: 13 (Sept. 1971) and 20: 13 (Aug. 1972).

[c] Provisional estimate of the total resident population, each state, from *Current Population Reports, Population Estimates,* Bureau of the Census, Series P-25, No. 488, September 1972. The figures include persons in the Armed Forces stationed in each state, but exclude Armed Forces overseas. Estimates for Puerto Rico and U. S. Virgin Islands are NSPB statistics department projections based on 1970 census data.

[d] See text for method of estimation. [e] The estimated numbers are rounded to the nearest 50.

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VII. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF LEGALLY BLIND PERSONS

Since actual data on the age of blind persons are not available an attempt has been made to develop crude estimates of the total number and the new cases by age group for the nation as a whole. The data available are insufficient for computing state estimates.

Table 8 presents the estimated number of total cases for 1960 and 1962 according to broad age groups with rates per 100,000 population and per cents of the total in each age group. Table 9 gives the same data for new cases.*

Table 8

Estimated Prevalence of Legal Blindness by Age Group, With Rates and Per Cents, U.S., 1960 and 1962

Age Group (in years)	1960			1962		
	No.*	Rate**	%	No.*	Rate**	%
Under 20	38,200	55.1	9.9	38,860	54.1	9.8
Under 5	2,780	13.7	0.7	2,630	12.5	0.7
5-19	35,420	72.4	9.2	36,230	71.4	9.1
20-39	51,800	112.2	13.5	54,040	112.7	13.5
40-64	113,470	237.0	29.5	117,890	237.5	29.5
65 and over	181,450	1,095.9	47.1	188,510	1,098.1	47.2
65-69	34,330	545.0	8.9	35,670	546.2	8.9
70 and over	147,120	1,434.1	38.2	152,840	1,437.0	38.3
TOTAL	385,000	213.9	100.0	399,300	214.0	100.0

*For estimation procedure, see Appendix A.
**Per 100,000 population. For population figures, see Appendix B.

Prevalence

The estimates given in Table 8 show that most blind persons today are in the older age groups. Nearly one-half of the legally blind population is 65 years of age or older. For 1962 this amounts to an estimated 188,510 persons out of a total of 399,300.

*For estimation procedure, see Appendix A.

NSPB Factbook; Estimated Statistics on Blindness and Vision Problems. New York, National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, 1966.

APPENDIX 3

NCHS

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Provisional Prevalence [1] of Selected Impairments and Chronic Conditions Reported in Health Interviews, by Age: United States Civilian Noninstitutional Population, 1971

Condition	Impairment Code (See listing in Series 10, No. 48)	All Ages	Under 17	17-44	45-64	65+	All Ages	Under 17	17-44	45-64	65+
		NUMBER IN THOUSANDS					PREVALENCE PER 100 PERSONS				
Visual impairments [2]	X00-X05	9596	623	2385	2630	3958	4.7	0.9	3.2	6.3	20.5
Unable to read newsprint with corrective lenses	X00	1306	*	91	276	909	0.6	*	0.1	0.7	4.7
Other visual impairments	X01-X03, X05	8291	594	2294	2354	3049	4.1	0.9	3.1	5.6	15.8
Hearing Impairments [2]	X06-X09	14491	863	3167	4765	5695	7.2	1.3	4.2	11.4	29.4
Speech Impairment	X10,X11	1934	995	505	268	165	1.0	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.9
Absence of major extremities	X20-X24, X26-X30, X32,X33	274	*	61	127	77	0.1	*	0.1	0.3	0.4
Absence of entire finger(s) or toe(s) only	X25,X31, X34	858	*	251	336	236	0.4	*	0.3	0.8	1.2
Paralysis, Complete or Partial	X40-X69	1392	158	342	446	446	0.7	0.2	0.5	1.1	2.3
Paraplegia	X44,X46	102	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	*
Hemiplegia	X47	199	*	*	64	99	0.1	*	*	0.2	0.5
Quadriplegia	X48	51	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	*	*	*
Cerebral palsy	X50	181	90	67	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*
Impairments, (except paralysis) of back or spine	X70-X72, X80,X81	8018	210	3662	2847	1298	4.0	0.3	4.9	6.8	6.7

1/ These prevalence estimates were reported in health interviews in response to a selected list of chronic conditions affecting the respiratory system. The check list of conditions is presented in Appendix III of the "Current Estimates" report for 1971 (Vital and Health Statistics, Series 10, No. 79). It should be noted especially for visual and hearing impairments that the probe questions have been changed to increase reporting of less serious impairment. Chronic conditions reported in health interviews are subject to special limitations inherent in data collected in interviews. Chronic conditions reported in interviews may be described as those of which the respond is aware, and is willing to report to the interviewer. The diagnostic accuracy of reported conditions is dependent on the information the attending physician has passed on to the family, or in the absence of medical attendance, on the previous experience or education of the family. Because of these qualifications, the prevalence estimates produced from interview data will, for some conditions, differ markedly from estimates based on medical records or clinical examination. Several studies have been conducted comparing the reporting of chronic conditions in household interviews with medical records to determine the amount of underreporting. (Health Interview Responses Compared with Medical Records and Interview Data on Chronic Conditions Compared with Information Derived from Medical Records, Vital and Health Statistics, Series 2, Nos. 7 and 23). Compensating for some of the underreporting of conditions are overreports of conditions not found in medical records a a result of self-diagnosis or undercounting of the conditions in the medical records. To avoid the possibility of misinterpretation due to conflicting data derived from different sources, please use the qualifying statement "reported in health interviews" in describing the prevalence estimates for any of these chronic conditions.

2/ Increase in prevalence primarily due to revised probe questions.

3/ Conditions reported in interviews are either coded according to the International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States as modified further for use in a health interview survey; or by means of a special supplementary code for impairments, this code is used to group impairments by type of functional impairment and etiology. A list of the impairment codes and etiology codes is presented in Vital and Health Statistics, Series 10, No. 48.

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Table 1. Average prevalence and percent distribution of visual impairments, by age according to sex: United States, July 1963-June 1965

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex and age	All visual impairments			Severe visual impairments			Other visual impairments		
	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
Both sexes									
All ages	5,390	100.0	28.8	1,227	100.0	6.6	4,163	100.0	22.2
Under 25 years	648	12.0	7.5	53	4.3	0.6	595	14.3	6.9
25-44 years	744	13.8	16.4	66	5.4	1.5	678	16.3	15.0
45-64 years	1,499	27.8	39.6	259	21.1	6.8	1,240	29.8	32.7
65-74 years	1,126	20.9	100.9	263	21.4	23.6	863	20.7	77.4
75 years and over	1,373	25.5	228.8	585	47.7	97.5	788	18.9	131.3
Male									
All ages	2,391	100.0	26.4	464	100.0	5.1	1,927	100.0	21.2
Under 25 years	340	14.2	7.9	*	*	*	312	16.2	7.2
25-44 years	377	15.8	17.4	*	*	*	353	18.3	16.3
45-64 years	711	29.7	38.9	109	23.5	6.0	601	31.2	32.9
65-74 years	465	19.4	92.4	105	22.6	20.9	360	18.7	71.5
75 years and over	498	20.8	195.7	198	42.7	77.8	300	15.6	117.9
Female									
All ages	2,999	100.0	31.1	763	100.0	7.9	2,236	100.0	23.2
Under 25 years	308	10.3	7.1	*	*	*	283	12.7	6.5
25-44 years	367	12.2	15.5	43	5.6	1.8	324	14.5	13.7
45-64 years	788	26.3	40.2	150	19.7	7.6	639	28.6	32.6
65-74 years	661	22.0	107.9	159	20.8	26.0	502	22.5	82.0
75 years and over	875	29.2	253.0	388	50.9	112.2	487	21.8	140.8

Table 2. Average prevalence and percent distribution of visual impairments, by age according to color: United States, July 1963-June 1965

[See headnote on table 1]

Color and age	All visual impairments			Severe visual impairments			Other visual impairments		
	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
Total									
All ages	5,390	100.0	28.8	1,227	100.0	6.6	4,163	100.0	22.2
Under 65 years	2,891	53.6	17.0	378	30.8	2.2	2,513	60.4	14.8
65 years and over	2,499	46.4	145.6	849	69.2	49.5	1,650	39.6	96.2
White									
All ages	4,684	100.0	28.4	1,019	100.0	6.2	3,665	100.0	22.2
Under 65 years	2,425	51.8	16.3	279	27.4	1.9	2,146	58.6	14.4
65 years and over	2,259	48.2	142.8	740	72.6	46.8	1,519	41.4	96.0
Nonwhite									
All ages	706	100.0	32.0	207	100.0	9.4	498	100.0	22.6
Under 65 years	466	66.0	22.5	98	47.3	4.7	367	73.7	17.7
65 years and over	239	33.9	179.0	109	52.7	81.6	131	26.3	98.1

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Table 5. Average prevalence and percent distribucion of visual impairments, by age according to geographic region: United States, July 1963-June 1965

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Region and age	All visual impairments			Severe visual impairments			Other visual impairments		
	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
All regions									
All ages---	5,390	100.0	28.8	1,227	100.0	6.6	4,163	100.0	22.2
Under 65 years---	2,891	53.6	17.0	378	30.8	2.2	2,513	60.4	14.8
65+ years--------	2,499	46.4	145.6	849	69.2	49.5	1,650	39.6	96.2
Northeast									
All ages---	1,022	100.0	21.9	222	100.0	4.8	800	100.0	17.2
Under 65 years---	521	51.0	12.4	63	28.4	1.5	459	57.4	10.9
65+ years--------	501	49.0	111.6	160	72.1	35.7	341	42.6	76.0
North Central									
All ages---	1,377	100.0	25.8	311	100.0	5.8	1,066	100.0	20.0
Under 65 years---	686	49.8	14.2	82	26.4	1.7	604	56.7	12.5
65+ years--------	691	50.2	134.1	229	73.6	44.5	462	43.3	89.7
South									
All ages---	2,204	100.0	38.7	539	100.0	9.5	1,665	100.0	29.2
Under 65 years---	1,254	56.9	24.1	190	35.3	3.6	1,064	63.9	20.4
65+ years--------	950	43.1	193.8	349	64.7	71.2	601	36.1	122.6
West									
All ages---	786	100.0	26.0	154	100.0	5.1	632	100.0	20.9
Under 65 years---	430	54.7	15.6	44	28.6	1.6	386	61.1	14.0
65+ years--------	357	45.4	136.4	110	71.4	42.0	246	38.9	94.0

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Table 6. Average prevalence and percent distribution of visual impairments, by family income according to age: United States, July 1963-June 1965

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Age and family income	All visual impairments			Severe visual impairments			Other visual impairments		
	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
All ages									
All incomes[1] -	5,390	100.0	28.8	1,227	100.0	6.6	4,163	100.0	22.2
Under $3,000-----	2,477	46.0	71.2	744	60.6	21.4	1,732	41.6	49.8
$3,000-$3,999----	516	9.6	32.4	109	8.9	6.8	407	11.7	25.6
$4,000-$6,999----	1,083	20.1	18.8	169	13.8	2.9	914	22.0	15.9
$7,000-$9,999----	541	10.0	14.3	64	5.2	1.7	477	11.5	12.6
$10,000+---------	475	8.8	15.2	52	4.2	1.7	422	10.1	13.5
Under 65 years									
All incomes[1] -	2,891	100.0	17.0	378	100.0	2.2	2,513	100.0	14.8
Under $3,000-----	967	33.4	36.8	206	54.5	7.8	761	30.3	28.9
$3,000-$3,999----	280	9.7	20.0	37	9.8	2.6	242	9.6	17.3
$4,000-$6,999----	767	26.5	14.0	70	18.5	1.3	697	27.7	12.7
$7,000-$9,999----	401	13.9	11.0	*	*	*	376	15.0	10.3
$10,000+---------	339	11.7	11.3	*	*	*	321	12.8	10.7
65+ years									
All incomes[1] -	2,499	100.0	145.6	849	100.0	49.5	1,650	100.0	96.2
Under $3,000-----	1,509	60.4	177.5	538	63.4	63.3	971	58.8	114.2
$3,000-$3,999----	236	9.4	123.8	72	8.5	37.8	164	9.9	86.0
$4,000-$6,999----	316	12.6	109.8	99	11.7	34.4	216	13.1	75.0
$7,000-$9,999----	141	5.6	110.1	39	4.6	30.4	101	6.1	78.8
$10,000+---------	136	5.4	105.7	35	4.1	27.2	101	6.1	78.5

[1]Includes persons with unknown incomes.

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Table 7. Average prevalence and percent distribution of visual impairments, by degree of limitation of activity according to sex: United States, July 1963-June 1965

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex and degree of limitation of activity	All visual impairments			Severe visual impairments			Other visual impairments		
	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
Both sexes									
Total	5,390	100.0	28.8	1,227	100.0	6.6	4,163	100.0	22.2
With limitation of activity	1,285	23.8	6.9	658	53.6	3.5	627	15.1	3.4
Unable to carry on major activity[1]	483	9.0	2.6	339	27.6	1.8	144	3.5	0.8
Limitation in amount or kind of major activity[1]	618	11.5	3.3	261	21.3	1.4	357	8.6	1.9
Limitation, but not in major activity[1]	184	3.4	1.0	58	4.7	0.3	126	3.0	0.7
With no limitation of activity	4,105	76.2	21.9	569	46.4	3.0	3,536	84.9	18.9
Male									
Total	2,391	100.0	26.4	464	100.0	5.1	1,927	100.0	21.2
With limitation of activity	611	25.6	6.7	271	58.4	3.0	341	17.7	3.8
Unable to carry on major activity[1]	279	11.7	3.1	175	37.7	1.9	104	5.4	1.1
Limitation in amount or kind of major activity[1]	262	11.0	2.9	85	18.3	0.9	176	9.1	1.9
Limitation, but not in major activity[1]	71	3.0	0.8	*	*	*	61	3.2	0.7
With no limitation of activity	1,780	74.4	19.6	193	41.6	2.1	1,586	82.3	17.5
Female									
Total	2,999	100.0	31.1	763	100.0	7.9	2,236	100.0	23.2
With limitation of activity	674	22.5	7.0	388	50.9	4.0	286	12.8	3.0
Unable to carry on major activity[1]	204	6.8	2.1	164	21.5	1.7	40	1.8	0.4
Limitation in amount or kind of major activity[1]	357	11.9	3.7	176	23.1	1.8	180	8.1	1.9
Limitation, but not in major activity[1]	113	3.8	1.2	48	6.3	0.5	66	3.0	0.7
With no limitation of activity	2,325	77.5	24.1	375	49.1	3.9	1,950	87.2	20.2

[1]Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities.

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Table 8. Average prevalence and percent distribution of visual impairments, by degree of limitation of activity according to age: United States, July 1963-June 1965

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Age and degree of limitation of activity	All visual impairments			Severe visual impairments			Other visual impairments		
	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
All ages									
Total	5,390	100.0	28.8	1,227	100.0	6.6	4,163	100.0	22.2
With limitation of activity	1,285	23.8	6.9	658	53.6	3.5	627	15.1	3.4
Unable to carry on major activity[1]	483	9.0	2.6	339	27.6	1.8	144	3.5	0.8
Limitation in amount or kind of major activity[1]	618	11.5	3.3	261	21.3	1.4	357	8.6	1.9
Limitation, but not in major activity[1]	184	3.4	1.0	58	4.7	0.3	126	3.0	0.7
With no limitation of activity	4,105	76.2	21.9	569	46.4	3.0	3,536	84.9	18.9
Under 45 years									
Total	1,392	100.0	10.5	119	100.0	0.9	1,273	100.0	9.6
With limitation of activity	190	13.6	1.4	61	51.3	0.5	130	10.2	1.0
Unable to carry on major activity[1]	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limitation in amount or kind of major activity[1]	107	7.7	0.8	30	25.2	0.2	76	6.0	0.6
Limitation, but not in major activity[1]	58	4.2	0.4	*	*	*	48	3.8	0.4
With no limitation of activity	1,202	86.4	9.1	59	49.6	0.4	1,143	89.8	8.7
45-64 years									
Total	1,499	100.0	39.6	259	100.0	6.8	1,240	100.0	32.7
With limitation of activity	301	20.1	7.9	128	49.4	3.4	173	14.0	4.6
Unable to carry on major activity[1]	85	5.7	2.2	56	21.6	1.5	*	*	*
Limitation in amount or kind of major activity[1]	163	10.9	4.3	59	22.8	1.6	105	8.5	2.8
Limitation, but not in major activity[1]	53	3.5	1.4	*	*	*	39	3.1	1.0
With no limitation of activity	1,198	79.9	31.6	131	50.6	3.5	1,067	86.0	28.2
65 years and over									
Total	2,499	100.0	145.6	849	100.0	49.5	1,650	100.0	96.2
With limitation of activity	794	31.8	46.3	469	55.2	27.3	325	19.7	18.9
Unable to carry on major activity[1]	373	14.9	21.7	263	31.0	15.3	110	6.7	6.4
Limitation in amount or kind of major activity[1]	348	13.9	20.3	172	20.3	10.0	176	10.7	10.3
Limitation, but not in major activity[1]	73	2.9	4.3	34	4.0	2.0	39	2.4	2.3
With no limitation of activity	1,705	68.2	99.4	379	44.6	22.1	1,325	80.3	77.2

[1]Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities.

APPENDIX 5

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Is he:

- failing in reading, spelling, writing or arithmetic – but teacher insists he could do the work "if he'd only try"?
- poor in coordination? disoriented in space?
- easily distracted, impulsive or over-active?
- confused in his language or speech – or fails to understand what you tell him?
- often anxious or angry, because he cannot cope with the requirements of school, or of social situations?
- usually forgetful, habitually inattentive?

Is *your* child – or a child you know – "often", "sometimes", "always", "usually" or "habitually" any combination of these?

These are the children with special learning disabilities on whose behalf the Association for Children with Learning Disabilities was established. The National Advisory Committee on Handicapped Children of the Office of Education in the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare recently suggested the following definition:

"Children with specific learning disabilities exhibit a disorder in one or more of the basic psychological processes involved in understanding or in using spoken or written languages. These may be manifested in disorders of listening, thinking, talking, reading, writing, spelling or arithmetic. They include conditions which have been referred to as perceptual handicaps, brain injury, minimal brain dysfunction, dyslexia, developmental phasia, etc. They do not include learning problems which are due primarily to visual, hearing or motor handicaps, to mental retardation, emotional disturbance or to environmental disadvantage."

ACLD's position is that thousands of our school children are experiencing failure because of such special learning disabilities. Such a child is the "dunce" of yesterday. In this respect, "learning disability" is a newcomer among the handicaps classified as affecting children. It has become more and more

ACLD brochure, n.d.

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jects, and in stimulation grants to the States in the service areas. The total of $31 million granted in these areas during the fiscal year 1963 was more than matched directly and indirectly by state, local and private funds.

Increasing interest has been shown since then by many of the Governors of the various States in improved planning and diversification of service, with participation by all major departments of State government, in collaboration with local government and with voluntary organizations.

What Was The President's Panel On Mental Retardation?

In October 1961, President Kennedy appointed 27 professional and civic leaders to make recommendations concerning the scope of the problem of mental retardation in the United States, the major areas of concern that offer the most hope, the resources that must be mobilized, and the relationships between the Federal Government, the States, and private resources in promoting prevention and amelioration. In response to this mandate the Panel presented a report to the President in October 1962, entitled "A Proposed Program for National Action to Combat Mental Retardation". (Copies are available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. at 65¢ per copy). The Report covers broadly the topics of research in scientific manpower, prevention, clinical and social services, education, vocational rehabilitation and training, recreation, residential care, planning and coordination, legal problems, and public attitudes.

What Is The President's Committee on Mental Retardation?

The President's Committee on Mental Retardation was appointed in May, 1966. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is chairman; members are the Secretary of Labor, the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity and 21 distinguished men and women.

The Committee evaluates Federal mental retardation programs; coordinates the activities of Federal agencies in the mental retardation field; provides liaison between Federal activities and related activities of state and local governments, foundations, and other private organizations; disseminates information to the general public to reduce the incidence of mental retardation and ameliorate its effects.

For more information write directly to The President's Committee on Mental Retardation, Washington, D. C. 20201.

ESTIMATES OF RETARDATION BY AGE AND DEGREE—1970

1970 Census	All Ages	Under 21 Yrs.	21 Yrs. and above
General Population	203.2 million	80.5 million	122.7 million
3% General Population	6.1 million	2.4 million	3.7 million
Retarded			
Profound (IQ - 20) About 1½%	92 thousand	36 thousand	56 thousand
Severe (IQ 20 - 35) About 3½%	214 thousand	84 thousand	130 thousand
Moderate (IQ 36 - 52 About 6%	366 thousand	144 thousand	222 thousand
Mild (IQ 53 +) About 89%	5.4 million +	2.1 million +	3.3 million +

National Association for Retarded Children. Facts on mental retardation (1971).

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giving aid to the disabled, yet a substantial number even in this group may be sheltered by their families and passed over in surveys. (2)

5. For these reasons, less than 1/3 of the estimated six million mentally retarded people in this country are likely to be identified as needing any form of specialized health, education, or welfare service at any one time. (2)

III. IN WHAT AGE GROUPS ARE MOST MENTALLY RETARDED TO BE FOUND?

1. A breakdown by age of the 6 million mentally retarded is as follows: (2)

From birth to five years of age	605,000
From six to sixteen years of age	1,354,000
From 16 to 21 years of age	691,000
Total under 21 years old	2,880,000
Total over 21 years old	3,100,000
	6,000,000

(rounded figures)

2. Most mental retardation originates in the prenatal period or in early childhood. However, affected pre-school children are often not identified and reported. As children enter and proceed through school their difficulty in learning becomes more apparent, with the result that the numbers reported in each grade tend to increase with age until early adolescence. (2)

(Since many mentally retarded children leave school as soon as compulsory attendance laws permit them to do [illegible] there is a corresponding decline in reported mental retardation in la[illegible]dolescence. Some severely and profoundly retarded children [illegible]o not attend any schools may go unreported in those surveys which depend primarily on identification by health, education, or welfare agencies.) (2)

(2) National Association for Retarded Children

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Developmental Characteristics of the Mentally Retarded

Degrees of Mental Retardation	Pre-School Age 0-5 Maturation and Development	School Age 6-20 Training and Education	Adult 21 and Over Social and Vocational Adequacy
Mild	Can develop social and communication skills; minimal retardation in sensorimotor areas; often not distinguished from normal until later age.	Can learn academic skills up to approximately sixth grade level by late teens. Can be guided toward social conformity. "Educable"	Can usually achieve social and vocational skills adequate to minimum self-support but may need guidance and assistance when under unusual social or economic stress.
Moderate	Can talk or learn to communicate; poor social awareness; fair motor development; profits from training in self-help; can be managed with moderate supervision.	Can profit from training in social and occupational skills; unlikely to progress beyond second grade level in academic subjects; may learn to travel alone in familiar places.	May achieve self-maintenance in unskilled or semi-skilled work under sheltered conditions; needs supervision and guidance when under mild social or economic stress.
Severe	Poor motor development; speech is minimal; generally unable to profit from training in self-help; little or no communication skills.	Can talk or learn to communicate; can be trained in elemental health habits; profits from systematic habit training.	May contribute partially to self-maintenance under complete supervision; can develop self-protection skills to a minimal useful level in controlled environment.
Profound	Gross retardation; minimal capacity for functioning in sensorimotor areas; needs nursing care.	Some motor development present; may respond to minimal or limited training in self-help.	Some motor and speech development; may achieve very limited self-care; needs nursing care.

U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Office of Mental Retardation Coordination. The problem of mental retardation. (1972)

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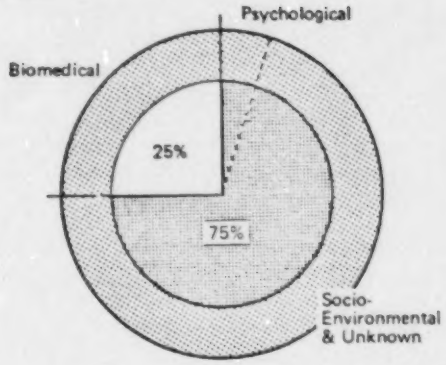
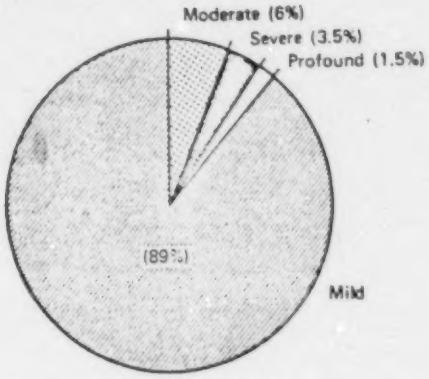
MENTAL RETARDATION
BY CAUSE



CLASSIFICATION OF THE
MENTALLY RETARDED
POPULATION



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The President's Committee on Mental Retardation
Washington, D.C. 20201

DEW Publication No. (OS) 73-7

Report of the President's Committee on Mental Retardation, 1972.

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TABLE 2.--Selected demographic characteristics of severely disabled adults aged 18-64, by institutional status, 1966-67

Characteristic	Number (in thousands)					
	Total	Noninstitutionalized	Institutionalized			
			Total	Psychiatric hospital or ward	Institutions for mentally retarded	Other long-term care
Total.....	6,560	6,100	460	299	107	54
Sex						
Men.....	2,565	2,300	265	171	57	37
Women.....	3,995	3,800	195	129	50	17
Age						
18-24.....	328	274	54	14	31	8
25-34.....	508	432	76	40	29	7
35-44.....	1,200	1,104	96	66	20	10
45-54.....	1,635	1,516	119	90	16	12
55-64.....	2,889	2,774	115	90	10	16
55-59.....	1,284	1,225	59	45	6	8
60-64.....	1,605	1,549	56	44	4	8
60-61.....	687	665	22	17	2	3
62-64.....	918	884	34	28	2	5
Race						
White.....	5,227	4,848	379	238	98	43
Other than white..	1,331	1,251	80	61	8	10
Marital status						
Married.....	3,883	3,799	84	66	1	18
Widowed.....	746	725	21	16	1	4
Divorced.....	402	367	35	28	1	6
Separated.....	342	318	24	20	(*)	4
Never married.....	1,173	890	283	160	102	21
Not reported.....	13	---	13	9	2	2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.--Selected demographic characteristics of severely disabled adults aged 18-64, by institutional status, 1966-67--Continued

Characteristic	Percentage distribution					
	Total	Noninstitutionalized	Institutionalized			
			Total	Psychiatric hospital or ward	Institutions for mentally retarded	Other long-term care
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex						
Men.....	39.1	37.7	57.6	57.2	53.3	68.5
Women.....	60.9	62.3	42.4	42.8	46.7	31.5
Age						
18-24.....	5.0	4.5	11.7	4.7	29.0	14.8
25-34.....	7.7	7.1	16.5	13.4	27.1	13.0
35-44.....	18.3	18.1	20.9	22.1	18.7	18.5
45-54.....	24.9	24.9	25.9	30.1	15.0	22.2
55-64.....	44.0	45.5	25.0	30.1	9.3	29.6
55-59.....	19.6	20.1	12.8	15.1	5.6	14.8
60-64.....	24.4	25.4	12.2	15.0	3.7	14.8
60-61.....	10.5	10.9	4.8	5.7	1.9	5.6
62-64.....	13.9	14.5	7.4	9.3	1.9	9.2
Race						
White.....	79.7	79.5	82.4	79.6	91.6	79.6
Other than white....	20.3	20.5	17.6	20.4	8.4	20.4
Marital status						
Married.....	59.2	62.3	18.3	22.1	.9	33.3
Widowed.....	11.4	11.9	4.6	5.4	.9	7.4
Divorced.....	6.1	6.0	7.6	9.3	.9	11.1
Separated.....	5.2	5.2	5.2	6.7	(**)	7.4
Never married.....	17.9	14.6	61.5	53.5	95.5	38.8
Not reported.....	.2	---	2.8	3.0	1.9	3.7

* Less than 500 persons.

** Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 3.--Age at onset of disability by diagnostic condition and functional limitation: Percentage distribution of disabled and severely disabled noninstitutionalized adults aged 18-64, spring 1966--Continued

Diagnostic condition and functional limitation by severity of disability	Total	Age at onset of disability			
		Under 18	18-34	35-54	55-64
SEVERELY DISABLED					
Number (in thousands)	6,100	848	1,406	2,840	952
Diagnostic group and conditions					
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Musculoskeletal disorders	25.2	13.1	30.2	28.8	17.4
Arthritis or rheumatism	12.3	1.8	12.3	15.7	11.0
Back or spine	6.9	3.9	8.8	7.9	3.7
Impairment of limbs	3.3	5.4	3.6	3.3	1.2
Cardiovascular disorders	25.8	11.8	14.5	29.2	43.7
Heart trouble	11.8	2.6	6.7	13.3	23.1
High blood pressure	6.2	.7	3.4	7.8	10.4
Respiratory and related disorders	8.7	7.6	8.4	10.1	6.4
Asthma	2.7	5.3	1.9	2.7	1.8
Mental disorders	9.9	24.3	15.2	4.9	4.5
Mental illness and nervous trouble	6.5	5.4	14.3	4.4	2.6
Mental retardation	2.7	18.6	.2	.1	.1
Nervous system disorders	9.6	24.6	6.2	8.1	6.1
Epilepsy	1.6	9.4	.5	.3	.1
Multiple sclerosis	.6	.7	.9	.6	.2
Paralysis	1.6	3.8	2.5	1.1	.1
Digestive disorders	5.5	.6	8.7	5.0	6.7
Neoplasms	2.7	1.1	2.6	3.1	3.1
Urogenital conditions	2.8	2.1	3.5	2.3	2.3
Diabetes	3.0	.9	1.5	3.2	6.3
Visual impairments	2.5	3.0	3.6	1.8	2.3
Other and unspecified conditions	4.3	11.1	5.6	2.8	1.2
Functional limitations					
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No loss 1/	13.7	18.8	18.1	9.3	13.9
Minor loss	25.1	16.7	27.0	26.9	25.0
Moderate loss	19.4	9.9	17.9	21.2	24.5
Severe loss	12.2	6.8	9.8	14.9	13.2
Functionally dependent	29.6	47.7	27.2	27.7	23.6

1/ No loss in capacities for physical activity, mobility, or self-care.

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TABLE 7.--Age at onset of disability by race and demographic characteristics: Percentage distribution of disabled and severely disabled noninstitutionalized adults aged 18-64, spring 1966

Selected characteristics	Number (in thousands)	Percentage distribution by age at onset of disability					Median age at onset of disability
		Total	Under 18	18-34	35-54	55-64	
DISABLED							
Total	17,753	100.0	15.3	27.9	42.7	11.4	38
Race							
White	15,046	100.0	15.9	27.9	41.7	11.6	37
Nonwhite	2,707	100.0	12.0	28.1	48.5	10.3	39
Region							
Northeast	3,685	100.0	16.5	29.4	39.3	10.4	36
North Central	4,524	100.0	17.2	28.9	39.1	12.8	36
South	6,760	100.0	13.4	24.9	47.5	12.0	39
West	2,783	100.0	14.9	31.8	41.4	9.2	36
Community size							
Rural	4,160	100.0	13.8	27.4	45.3	10.9	38
Urban	7,525	100.0	14.6	28.0	42.1	12.5	38
City	5,359	100.0	17.6	27.9	41.9	10.2	37
Suburb	611	100.0	13.6	26.8	44.2	12.6	39
SEVERELY DISABLED							
Total	6,100	100.0	13.9	23.0	46.6	15.6	40
Race							
White	4,848	100.0	14.9	22.4	45.3	16.2	40
Nonwhite	1,251	100.0	10.0	25.4	51.3	13.2	41
Region							
Northeast	1,139	100.0	15.2	24.0	42.0	17.4	40
North Central	1,435	100.0	15.7	22.6	44.7	16.0	40
South	2,584	100.0	13.0	22.4	48.7	15.1	41
West	942	100.0	12.0	24.3	49.0	14.2	40
Community size							
Rural	1,436	100.0	15.9	22.6	46.2	14.0	40
Urban	2,383	100.0	12.8	21.7	47.2	17.8	41
City	2,055	100.0	13.2	24.5	47.1	14.2	40
Suburb	180	100.0	16.7	22.2	43.9	14.4	39

Social Security Survey of the Disabled: 1966. Report number 18. (June 1972)